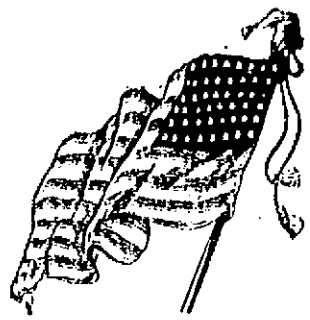


Newport Mercury

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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1855, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It has long been a weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading material, news, local and general news, well selected articles, and valuable financial and business information. It is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, and is distributed free of charge to all subscribers. It is also available to all other subscribers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

St. Paul's Centennial.

The one hundredth anniversary of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., will be observed on Sunday, when the lodge will attend Divine service at Trinity church by invitation of the pastor, Rev. Stanley C. Hughes. Members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, of Newport, and Europa Lodge, No. 22, of Portsmouth, have been invited to join with St. Paul's on this occasion. The services at the church will begin at 4 p. m., and Rev. Mr. Hughes will deliver a special sermon appropriate to the occasion.

It had been intended to have a centennial celebration covering a number of days this summer, but on account of the participation of the United States in the European War, all festivities were abandoned, so that the church service will be the only recognition of the centennial at present. It is particularly appropriate to hold this service at Trinity, as it was there that the original lodge was consecrated in 1817.

The important dates in the history of St. Paul's Lodge are as follows:

1816. Feb. 26. Grand Lodge of Rhode Island authorized the N. W. Grand Master to issue a dispensation for St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, at Newport.

1817. Oct. 23. St. Paul's Lodge consecrated and first officers installed in Trinity Church.

1818. Aug. 31. Grand Lodge of Rhode Island granted the petition of St. Paul's Lodge asking for abrogation of their charter.

1875. Aug. 4. Dispensation issued for St. Paul's Lodge, to George F. Crandall, Master; John P. Sanborn, Senior Warden; and John Rogers, Junior Warden.

1876. Mar. 29. Francis Brinley Fogg, only surviving member of the original St. Paul's Lodge, signs petition to the Grand Lodge for re-issue of the original charter.

1876. May 15. Grand Lodge votes to re-issue the original charter to St. Paul's Lodge.

1876. June 15. St. Paul's Lodge No. 14, constituted and officers installed in Zion's Church.

1877. July 18. Lodge removed from Mason's Hall to St. Paul's Hall in Newport Gas Co. Bldg.

1887. Oct. 3. Lodge removed to Masonic Temple.

1915. July 12. St. Paul's Lodge voted to purchase from St. John's Lodge, one-half interest in the Masonic Temple.

Governor Beechman has issued a proclamation, declaring next Wednesday afternoon, October 24, as a legal holiday for the purpose of allowing the citizens to devote themselves to such service as may seem best to make the Second Liberty Loan an overwhelming success. All business enterprises are requested to close their establishments on that afternoon.

One of the strongest football teams in the country is being trained here at Newport, having been organized among the collegians enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force. Games have been arranged with some of the large colleges for the fall season.

Mrs. Frank P. King has as late as covered from her recent operation as to be able to return to her home in Marlborough street.

Wilfred H. Chapman, formerly an officer in the Rhode Island National Guard, has sent word to friends here of his safe arrival in France.

The Senate Vacancy.

Representative Max Levy has announced that he will be a candidate for the vacancy in the Rhode Island Senate caused by the return to the United States Navy of Senator Guy Norman. Although Senator Norman has not forwarded a formal resignation of his seat, the law seems clear that a Federal officer cannot hold a State office. There is some question as to whether the vacancy will be filled by a special election, but the law is mandatory on this point, saying that a vacancy shall be filled. As far as can be discovered, there is no reason why the election for State Senator cannot be held at the regular city election in December, thus saving the expense of a special election. Other candidates than Mr. Levy have been mentioned, and if an election is held, the Democrats will put a ticket in the field, probably with Judge Mortimer L. Sullivan as their candidate.

R. I. Teachers Institute.

The 21st annual meeting of the Rhode Island Teachers Institute will be held in Providence on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. All the teachers in the State are expected to attend all the sessions. The opening session Thursday morning will be in Infirmary Hall, when addresses will be delivered by Gov. Beechman, Gov. McCall of Massachusetts, U. S. Senator Colt and Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner of Public Schools. During the week addresses will be made by Pres. Finance of Brown University, William McAndrew, Supt. of Schools of N. Y., and many other distinguished educators. Supt. McAndrew has the unique subject, "Mind your Own Business." The attendance at all the meetings scheduled will make a busy three days for the teachers.

Dr. Van Dyke to Preach.

Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, a former pastor of the United Congregational Church, and one of the most distinguished literatures of this country, will preach at the evening service at this church on Sunday evening, when it is expected that a large number of his former congregation will attend to hear him. Dr. Van Dyke was pastor of the church from 1879 to 1882, and made a host of friends here. He will preach to the apprentice seamen at the Naval Training Station in the morning.

Oliver Tisdall, William P. Clarke, James H. Drury, Henry S. Mamet, and Robert Morley of this city are on an automobile trip on the Mohawk Trail, Northern New York State, down through Pennsylvania and Washington, Philadelphia, Atlantic City and New York City. They will be absent from ten days to two weeks on the trip.

The Supreme Lodge, New England Order of Protection, has just bought \$10,000 worth of the Liberty Loan bonds.

Blackfish are running well now, and the fishing parties off the rocks both in Newport and at Beavertail are reporting good catches. Some cod are also being taken. The little mackerel, which are generally a feature of the fall fishing, have not been seen here in large quantities.

The public evening schools have opened this week, and in some of the classes there was a record-breaking attendance. The class in typewriting numbered 53 pupils, and this class will probably have to be divided in order to accommodate all the applicants.

Several cases of diphtheria have developed recently among the pupils of the Coggeshall school, but the cases are mild and the board of health has the situation well in hand. Cautionary cultures have been taken of all the pupils in the building.

The apprentice seamen from the Training Station were formed as one regiment for their weekly practice march on Wednesday. They did not pass through the business section of the city.

Inspector John S. Tobin, who was recently operated upon for gall stones, is improving considerably and is able to be moved about the Hospital grounds in a wheel chair.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie will return to New York next week, but will keep their Newport residence open during the winter for occasional visits here.

Vice Admiral William S. Sims of Newport, who is at present in supreme command of the United States naval forces operating in European waters, passed his sixtieth birthday on Monday.

Thomas Carr Watson, Jr., of Jamestown, has been elected manager of the Brown University football team. Watson is at present a Junior, being a member of the Class of 1918.

Mr. George B. Gilpin is visiting in Newport.

Superior Court.

The October session of the Superior Court came to a close on Tuesday, after a short and uneventful session. There have been few jury trials on either the civil or criminal side of the docket, and the men summoned for jury duty had an unusually easy time. This was quite unusual, for generally the October session is the busiest time of the year, following the summer recess.

Judge Barrows came down to preside on Tuesday, but jurors had already been dismissed for the term. Argument was heard on motion to remove default in Alvin S. Sharp, executrix vs. William T. Dodge, alias, and the court ruled that the case might be reinstated if a payment for counsel fee is made to the plaintiff.

Another Black Island matter was the equity case of William B. Sharp vs. Alton Mott, administrator. This had to do with a mortgage issued by the Primitive Methodist church of Black Island and a note signed by five members of the trustees. The trustees and Town Clerk Edward P. Chinnipin took the stand and testified that it was the intention to have the note signed by the men in their capacity as trustees and not as individuals. The court believed that it was perfectly plain that there had been no intention to make the note other than that of the church, but in the absence of Mayor Hardick of counsel for defense, no decree was entered.

The court then adjourned to meet according to law.

Liberty Bonds Here.

Although all of the first issue of Liberty bonds have not yet been received for delivery to subscribers, the second issue, four per cents, will soon be ready. Some of these bonds have already arrived in this city, although the \$50 bonds, the popular size, are still scarce. The new bonds carry but four coupons, this probably being done to save time in engraving the plates. It is also possible that another Liberty Loan may be floated before these coupons fall due, so that there will be exchanged for the newer bonds carrying a higher rate of interest.

A consistent drive is being made to sell the new bonds in Newport, and it is expected that the city will come up to its full allotment. The banks are busy receiving subscriptions, but thus far it looks as if their task would be easier than it was on the former issue for the reason that most subscribers are paying full amount, instead of buying them on the installment plan as was the case before. However, there is no reason why anyone should hesitate to buy the bonds on the installment plan if they are not able to purchase them outright at the present time.

A number of local organizations have voted to invest some of their funds in the new issue of Liberty Bonds, and are also encouraging their members to buy all they can afford.

Channing Church Election.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Channing Memorial Church was held on Monday evening, when steps were taken to save coal during the winter by using the vestry for the regular church service during January, February, and March. The pew holders will be given an opportunity to express their wishes in this matter.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of William H. Hammett for president, William H. Holt, secretary, and Thomas M. Norman treasurer. The new trustees, to serve for three years, are Thomas M. Norman, John Spooner, and Miss Charlotte E. Burleigh.

Fishing Party Arrested.

A party of four men from Providence came down the Bay in a small boat late Saturday night, with the intention of doing considerable fishing off here on Sunday. Unfortunately they were not familiar with the Government regulations regarding forbidden zones, and innocently anchored near Rose Island to wait the daylight. Here they were apprehended by the patrol, and were placed under arrest on a charge of being within a restricted area. They were turned over to the local police for safe keeping, but when they had shown their innocence of any hostile intent they were released, but it was then too late to enjoy the fishing.

Hon. F. P. Garretson, chairman of the Liberty Bond committee for this city, is doing good work for the cause. He is addressing the people in the various theatres several times a day, and speaking to many other gatherings. If Newport does not do her full share it will not be the ex-Mayor's fault.

The remains of Horace E. Carlisle, Jr., a former Newporter who died in Boston this week, were brought to Newport for interment. Committal services were held in the Old Cemetery on Wednesday. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes officiating.

RECENT DEATHS.

Oliver H. King.

Mr. Oliver H. King, father of Colonel Frank P. King, died at the Newport Hospital on Thursday, after a long illness. He was in his seventi-seventh year, and had been under treatment at the Hospital for six months.

Mr. King came of an old Newport family, being a son of the late Captain Obed and Mary H. King. He learned the bootmaker's trade under his father, who was in charge of the original shop built here for the New York hunts. He later removed to New London and was foreman of the repair shop there for many years.

Mr. King is survived by one son, Col. Frank P. King, and two daughters, Mrs. R. C. Ellis and Mrs. John W. McMahon. His wife died several years ago.

Presentation to Colonel Bliss.

At the meeting of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection on Tuesday evening, Secretary Herbert Bliss was presented with a handsome 33rd degree chain by the Lodge in token of their pleasure at his election to this honorary degree. The presentation was made by Charles W. Cowles, T. P. Master of the Lodge. Colonel Bliss was taken entirely by surprise, but expressed his sincere appreciation of the gift.

Board of Aldermen.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, bids were received for two gasoline tanks for the fire department, from the Standard Oil Company and from S. F. Bower & Co. They were referred to a committee for a report. A request for the use of the steam roller on Third street, from a contractor who is laying a new water main in Third street was also referred to a committee to see what use it is proposed to make of the roller. A complaint regarding the vacant lot at the corner of Sherman and Spring streets, which has been unoccupied since the Weaver building fire, was referred to the board of health. The other business transacted was of a routine nature, bills and payrolls being approved and ordered paid, and a number of licenses of various kinds being granted.

A decision has been handed down by Judge Duran in the Superior Court in the case of Mary E. Walsh vs. M. Yeager & Son, the contractors for the new Federal building. Plaintiff claimed to have received injuries as the result of a fall on the sidewalk on Franklin street, where the contractors had erected a fence, claiming that when a part of the walk was fenced in, the remainder should have been made safe for pedestrians. The court finds that the defendants are not liable for that portion of the walk that was not fenced.

Newport is suffering a shortage of two essentials—coal and sugar. There is only a small supply of each of these commodities on hand. The coal dealers are uncertain what to do, because of the possibility that the government may take action in the situation, and with freights at the present high rates, they stand to lose considerable money if they buy at the wrong time.

The Naval Reservists who enjoy the use of the club room in the Anthony building on Thames street have presented a handsome silver loving cup to Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, who has been largely instrumental in organizing and maintaining the club rooms. The presentation took place in the rooms on Wednesday evening, and was a complete surprise to the recipient.

The voting lists have been posted for the city election in December, but no candidates are in the field as yet. The town of Portsmouth will have its annual town meeting on November 6th, the Republican caucus being held Friday of this week. The town meetings in Jamestown and Middletown are held in the spring, and New Shoreham has adopted the plan for biennial elections.

The new Federal building is coming on well, considering the shortage of labor, but it does not look as though it could be covered in before severe weather comes. Last year work was stopped during the winter, and it will probably have to be again unless we should have very mild weather.

Mr. William J. Tilley, who died in Bristol this week, was a Newporter by birth, being a son of the late Stockford Tilley of this city. He had lived in Bristol for many years, having formerly been employed in the mill of the National Rubber Company. Of late years he had been employed as crossing tender on the New Haven road.

Col. and Mrs. Edward A. Sherman have returned from an automobile tour through Massachusetts.

Government Development Here.

In the request that Boston be developed as a harbor of embarkation, it is learned that Boston must take a back seat to Newport. A dispatch from Washington says that Boston will not be considered until after New York and Newport have been fully developed. It looks as though the Government intended to really do some of the few things for this station that have long been advised even before there was such a thing as the United States of America. It is authoritatively stated that the Torpedo Station will be developed to much more than its present capacity, and the Training Station may well come in for large increases in equipment. If the Coddington Point property is secured by the Government, the developments there will be revolutionary in their compass and extent.

Appropriations have already been made for some of these extensions, and it is probable that others will be taken up in the near future. Secretary Daniels is expected to come here within a few weeks to look over the situation, and it is possible that at that time some agreement may be reached on the Coddington's Point proposition. Newport promises to be a busy place this winter, but the local business men are finding their real problem in the securing of adequate help. There is a serious shortage of men, women and boys for all kinds of employment, with no hope of relief until the war comes to an end.

"Contraband."

We shall begin the publication next week of a new serial story, "Contraband," a romance of the North Atlantic, by Randall Parrish, author of "My Lady of the North," "Maid of the Forest," etc., a very pleasing writer with a big reputation. The outbreak of the Great War and the attempt by a big speculator to organize a copper pool supplies the motif for this splendid story. The scene is laid almost entirely on the high seas, first on the private yacht of the Copper King, then on a big freighter, filled with contraband of war, attempting to run the blockade. With the sinking of this vessel the action passes to a gruesome death-ship, laden with treasure and horrors.

If our readers purchased all the excellent books that are published in serial form in the Mercury, the expense to them would be about \$10 a year, instead of the \$2.00 that they pay for subscription to the Mercury.

Although Newport liquor dealers are strictly complying with the regulations that prevent the sale of liquor to men in the uniform of the army or navy, considerable "boot-legging" is still going on, and the government is taking drastic steps to stop it. It is reported that several sailors have complained of being dragged and robbed, after partaking of liquor obtained from irresponsible parties.

The First Baptist Church of Block Island, of which Rev. H. A. Roberts, D. D., has been the pastor for a number of years, will hold its annual roll call on October 23, when Rev. Albert H. Adams, Jr., of this city will preach the sermon. This will be the 162nd anniversary of the church.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

COURT OF PROBATE. At the session of the Court of Probate held at the town hall on Monday, October 15, there were present James R. Chase, 2nd, Robert W. Smith, Henry C. Sherman, Junior and Michael M. Van Buren. The following estates were passed upon: Estate of James D. Lynch. The petition of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York to have filed and recorded, an exemplified copy of will was granted, and letters testamentary directed to issue to petitioner, as executor in Rhode Island.

The appointment of William R. Harvey, as agent in Rhode Island, was received and ordered on file.

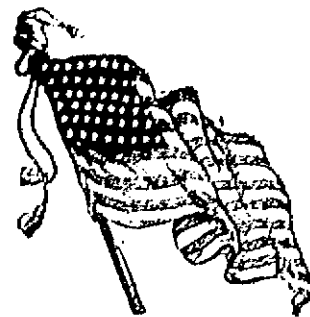
Estate of Elizabeth Weston Stickney. By consent of interested parties notice was waived, and on the petition of Albert Stickney will was proved and ordered recorded, and letters testamentary directed to issue to petitioner as sole executor, upon giving bond in the sum of \$2500.00 to pay debts and legacies.

The appointment of William R. Harvey as the agent of executor in the state of Rhode Island received and ordered on file.

Estate of Martha J. De Shields. The first account of Willet Lippincott as administrator, was examined, allowed and ordered recorded and his petition for an order of distribution was granted.

Estate of Susan A. Anthony. The first and final account of Charles H. Koehn, Junior, as temporary guardian and as guardian of Susan A. Anthony was referred to the third Monday of November, and notice ordered thereon.

In Town Council the petition of Katherine J. Mott, Edward Starkevant and others to close 200 feet of the easterly end of the lot owned by the town of Middletown, was referred to the third Monday of November, and notice thereon.



Last annual town meeting, it was decided to make a further examination of some highways more imperatively demanding repair and the subject was referred to a special meeting of the council held at the town clerk's office on Thursday evening.

The following amounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury:

Joseph A. Peckham, highway repairs in road district No. 4, \$101.40.

Thomas G. Ward, services as town sergeant, \$17.00.

Arthur C. Brigham for boarding horse impounded and for which owner was found, \$5.25; for services as janitor of the town hall, \$2.50.

Kalkman Pharmacy for anti-toxin, \$103.00; fungigora, \$1.20, formaldehyde, \$5.21.25.

Robert M. Franklin, professional services in case of State vs. Richard Peckham, \$10.

American Surety Company for guaranteeing bond of collector of taxes, \$11.75.

Ralph H. Barker for making and painting two signs, \$5.50.

Fillmore Coggeshall, Junior, services as police constable, \$5.30.

Providence Telephone, use of three telephones, \$6.63.

Bay State Street Railway Company, electric light at town hall, \$5.55.

Chase and Chase for binding two tax registers, \$1.50.

Deborah C. Carr, for clerical assistance in office of town clerk for five weeks, \$10.00.

Jeanette C. Goffe, for nine days assistance in same office, \$15.00.

Accounts for the relief of the poor, \$29.00. Total, \$516.75.

DEATH'S GARNER CONTINUES.—During the past summer and present autumn death has garnered several of the active men of the town. Within the past week two more of its citizens have died: Stephen B. Congdon, one of the oldest, died on Monday morning after a long and lingering illness. He was a man of strong vitality, which yielded slowly in the natural process of decay and prolonged his life beyond the limit of ordinary men. He was a farmer of the old school, who fought the weeds and continuously fertilized his farm with seaweed and animal manure. In return he harvested good crops and had thrifty cattle for supplying milk and meat. He was a man of kind and generous impulses, was glad and willing to share his substance with those in need or destitute. Having little desire for office, he was elected to few.

For some years he was an assessor of taxes. In the exercise of this office he exhibited an unvarying purpose to be fair and just in all his valuations, and was ever solicitous lest he should do any taxpayer an injustice. He now rests from his labors, but his mode of farming and his method of apportioning taxes were both alike creditable to him, and are both deserving of imitation by the farmers and assessors of the present time.

John T. B. Peckham, the junior of Mr. Congdon by thirty years, died during the evening of the thirteenth inst. Since June, 1911, he had been employed as a motorman by the Bay State Street Railway Company. Within the last two years he had experienced severe attacks of sickness which disabled him for duty. On Sunday, the seventh instant he experienced another attack, which compelled him to return home and take to his bed. After six days of illness, he sustained two successive shocks, the last leaving him in a state of coma, from which he never recovered and died in the early part of last Saturday evening. Unlike Mr. Congdon, Mr. Peckham was in the prime of his life and capable of rendering efficient service. His early life was spent on the King farm in Portsmouth, cultivated by his father, the late Alanson Peckham. He had some inclination for a seafaring vocation and engaged in some fishing for some seasons. In December, 1887, he married Ruth Dennis Chase, and soon after took charge of Greenacres, the farm of the late Dr. Nathaniel Greene, where he remained for two years. He then entered the employ of his wife's brother, Albert L. Chase, and conducted his farm for several successive years. In 1896 he accepted the agency of the McCormick Mower and Reaper Company, and during the three following years succeeded in selling numerous mowing machines to the farmers of the island and to such extent that the McCormick mower took the lead of all other machines. While fully understanding the varied and multifarious duties of a farmer, his mind was largely mechanical and he was more in his natural element when setting up and operating machines than in any other employment. He first began work on electric cars in November, 1902, was in regular employment for three years until November, 1905. From this time on until the spring of 1911, he engaged in farming and also ran a mill for the grinding of corn meal. In June, 1911, he returned to the work of a motorman for the Bay State Street Railway Company and engaged in this work until his death. He admitted a satisfaction in performing the work, but it was attended with drudgery and exposure to cold and storm which gradually undermined his health and resulted in his untimely death. His funeral was attended by many of his associates in the car company, attesting their esteem of him as a fellow laborer, and also by a delegation from Redwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he was a member. Enough to say, that Mr. Peckham was a public service man, who performed his every duty with the utmost faithfulness and fidelity.

Taban, Husein, 1940-1941

Before its annexation to the United States, in 1845, Texas was an independent republic with a much larger area than the present state, though it

It was the largest state in the Union, its area as a republic was 514,414 square miles. In 1830 the state ceded to the United States all territory beyond its present limits of 214,339 square miles, in consideration of \$10,000,000 in bonds, with the proceeds of which Texas paid off her state debt.

At Mount Pleasant, Tex., a colored man came into the public telephone office and insisted that some one should talk for him. Upon being told that he would have to do his own talking he approached the telephone, took down the receiver and after turning it over

Music Hall Chorus.

"Strawberry Inertia."

which we call hystericalness and which we consider peculiar to ourselves, and describes it by forcible images as "strange inertia," "strange inertia—agitation, calm and ineffective, at ways wanting something new, not really knowing what, desiring most ardently yet speedily living of a desire gratified."—*Verano*.

Queer Mixup in Names.
People with queer names often get associated in a way which furnishes the editorial paragraphers with material. Such a mixing up of names with only one real change of name was that involved in Miss Martha B. Peattie's marriage to John H. Field before Tuesday.

Rapid Fire Forgery.
Forgery while you wait was the trade of an eighteen-year-old lad recently charged at Rulifford, England. He claimed that he could sit down and make a five-pound note in half an hour.

The original meaning was "town laws." "By" is an old Norse word meaning "down." It appears in the

Meatless Days Prolonged Longevity.

Plutarch recorded "that the ancient Persians were so temperate that they only began to eat after midday."

They died and twenty years of age. . . . Their food consisted almost exclusively of acorns, berries and water."

An Oversight.

Harold was out walking with his mother when they passed a legless man. "Goodness, mamma, did God let that man out of his mother's womb?"

legs?" he asked.

Wanted to Be Sure.

Wife — "Tom, dear, I wish you'd taste this milk and see if it's perfectly sweet. If it's the least bit sour I musn't give a drop of it to poor little Pink."

Easily Made Flower Holder.
A holder for short-stemmed flowers may be made from an embroidery hoop over which nothing has been stretched; place this over a bowl of water.

who heard it "raised the roof, and the singing shook the shingles to the skies!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Violets in All Lands.
Violets are natives to nearly all lands and thrive very generally everywhere, the greater number in the shade, but some in the sun.

The Best Cheer.
 "There is no cheer better than the cheer that comes from giving good cheer to others."—Henry F. Cope.

Nine Safe Rules.
 Drink less, breathe more; eat less,
 chew more; ride less, walk more;
 clothe less, bathe more; worry less,
 sleep more; talk less, think more;
 waste less, give more; avoid less, read
 more; travel less, vacation more.

The World Do Move.
As old fashioned Lawrence men who
have always worn detached cuffs was
congratulated the other day by a
younger sport who thought the old man
had started a new fashion — hence:
Cuff Star.

Goat's "Velvet" Horns.
A Goat's new horns are called "velvet" because they grow inside of a tough coat which is coral and brown. The goat sheds it every time he will be thicker the horns in the spring.

PLACES BLAME ON RETAILERS

Hoover Says They Rob the
Public by High Prices

REDUCTION BY WHOLESALERS

It Is Declared to Have Made Dealers
All the More Merciless—Sugar,
Beef, Flour, Potatoes and Other
Foodstuffs Will Decline in Price
Before End of the Year

Washington, Oct. 19.—Food Administrator Hoover announced that, subject to cooperation from the farmers and retailers, the corner has now been turned in high prices for food. He said retail prices had not come down to a point where wholesale reduction, and that was a matter for public sentiment to decide.

Hoover declared that from now until the end of the year there will be a marked drop in the prices of most of the principal foodstuffs. Present high prices, he declared, were entirely unwarranted and can be blamed upon the retail dealers.

Flour, beans, potatoes, sugar, beef, corn products and feeds are being sold away above prices they should command, said Hoover.

He indicated that retailers were making handsome profits at the expense of the public, and this condition must be remedied if food control is to be successful.

The cooperation of wholesalers and commission men has been such as to bring price reductions, and the retailer is now benefiting from them, but instead of passing fair with the public he is unmercifully keeping prices up.

A price above 8 cents for sugar, even in the present temporary shortage, is much too high, Hoover declares. The retailers are simply taking advantage of the short supply and are getting a top price. All sugar now being sold, even if bought at 12 cents a pound, would bring a return which would be ample profit. In some sections of the country 8 cents is enough.

But prices are higher than the public should be paying. Since July the wholesalers have dropped their prices. The only effect this has had on the retailer was to make him more greedy than ever. Where he should have lowered his prices in accordance with the wholesalers' reduction, he boosted it instead.

Consequently, instead of assisting the food administration in lowering prices, the retail meat dealers have throttled the people for large profits. Potatoes and bean growers are holding and refusing to release their products, demanding an excessive price. These men, like retailers who do a business of less than \$100,000 a year, do not come under the food administrator's control, and are taking advantage to pile up profits even higher than those they obtained a year ago.

Although the potato crop is 50 percent greater than last year, the prevailing price is high. This condition is brought about by the farmer, who is holding his potatoes for higher prices.

Flour is selling for \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel more than it should. To aid the public in dealing with retailers who continue to extort war profits, the food administration now is collecting wholesale prices of all staples in 700 cities, and soon will begin publishing them weekly for comparison with the retail prices of the grocers.

WAR BREAD HERE SOON

Manufacture of Pure Hard or Spring
Wheat Flour to Cease

Washington, Oct. 18.—Food Administrator Hoover has ordered all patents abolished and all flour standardized. The action, the most drastic the food administrator has yet taken, puts the nation on a war bread basis.

After thirty days from date it will be against the law to make flour entirely of hard spring wheat, as the most popular brands are now made.

The flour must contain 25 percent of soft winter wheat and 10 percent hard durum wheat. Hard durum wheat, of which macaroni is made, has never been considered for flour. Northwestern mills will be permitted to use Pacific coast wheat in place of the 35 percent of soft winter wheat and hard durum. Otherwise all the flour on the market will be the same, with all special brands and grades abolished.

Motorman Walsh Acquitted
Boston, Oct. 17.—A verdict of not guilty in the trial for manslaughter of Gerald Walsh, motorman of the car that plunged through the draw on the Summer street trestle bridge on the night of Nov. 7, 1914, carrying forty-five persons to death, was returned by a jury in the superior court.

Bull Suspends Publication
New York, Oct. 17.—The publication known as Bull, of which Joseph A. O'Leary mentioned in German official dispatches made public by recent state department disclosures, has been the directing force, has suspended. Bull had been excluded from the mails.

Woman Executed as Spy
Paris, Oct. 16.—Mata Hari, the Dutch dancer and adventuress, was shot as the penalty for her betrayal of the secret of the British "corks" to the Germans, permitting the enemy to rush work on a special penetrating gun with which several of the first trench monsters were destroyed.

AMERICAN SHIP TORPEDOED

One Life Lost as Ship Hits Destroyer,
Which Safely Reaches Port

Washington, Oct. 15.—News of the torpedoing and sinking of an American destroyer by a German submarine in European waters was flashed to the navy department by Vice Admiral Sims, commanding the naval expeditionary force abroad.

The member of the crew, Gunner R. Ingram, gunner's mate, was killed, being blown overboard by the explosion which followed the delivery of the torpedo, and two others, including a gunner's mate, were injured, but not seriously. Sims gave the casualty list, but if he furnished other particulars than the date of the encounter and the fact that the destroyer has been saved and taken safely into port, they were not disclosed in the official announcement authorized by the navy department.

This is the first time an American warship has been hit by the enemy since the war began. Destroyers conveying troops and merchantmen have engaged submarines and are believed to have accounted for some of them, and the ships patrolling the European shipping lanes undoubtedly have had many an encounter of which nothing has been heard, but until yesterday none had been touched by a hostile shot.

BOY HAS NEW MOUTH

Chin Also Made For Him by Surgeons
In Chicago Hospital

Chicago, Oct. 19.—A surgical operation, witnessed by scores of surgeons and students of surgery, restored a perfect mouth to 10-year-old George Vincent, whose chin was mostly shot away by the discharge of a shotgun.

Dr. Hurley, head surgeon of St. Bernard's, made the new mouth and chin by transplanting a rib and the reconstruction was completed by the restoration of the teeth. Hurley cut open the boy's face and Dr. Brook inserted complete bridge work in the transplanted rib.

When the stitches were removed, surgeons say the boy will have a perfect mouth and no disfigurement.

AMERICA TO TAKE PART

Will Send Representatives to War
Conference in Paris

Washington, Oct. 18.—The United States will be represented at the coming conference of all the nations at war against Germany, which will be held in Paris.

The conference will discuss military problems of broad and vital scope. No announcement was made of the names of the American representatives, but it was learned that they would be men of high standing who could be depended upon to represent the government in the conference and that they are available for quick movement to Paris.

This will be the first war conference in which America has taken part since this country entered the war.

GUILTY OF OPPOSING DRAFT

New York, Oct. 10.—Louis C. Fralin and Ralph M. Cheney, members of a conscientious objectors' society, were convicted on a charge of conspiring to induce others to evade and obstruct the selective draft act. Cheney is a son of Prof. Cheney of the University of Pennsylvania. Fralin is a Russian.

WAKELIN IS SENTENCED

Boston, Oct. 18.—Joseph Wakelin, who last week was convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of his daughter, Loretta, in Melrose, on June 1, 1916, was sentenced to three to five years in state prison by Judge Keating in the superior court at Cambridge.

New York's School "Strike"

New York, Oct. 19.—More demonstrations by school children against the Gary system of school education, a political issue in the mayoralty campaign, occurred, more than 4000 boys and girl pupils parading in the streets, yelling "Down with the Gary system."

Week's Sinkings by U-Boats

London, Oct. 13.—Twelve British merchant vessels of over 1000 tons were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the statement of the British admiralty. Six vessels under 1000 tons and one fishing vessel were sunk.

Pennant to White Sox

New York, Oct. 16.—The White Sox won the world's championship at the Polo grounds by taking the first game of the series that either team had been able to win on hostile territory. The victory gives Chicago the series by four games to two.

Lufberry Scores His Thirteenth

Paris, Oct. 19.—Lieut. Lufberry of Wallingford, Conn., member of the Franco-American flying corps, cited in French army orders as an "incomparable pilot," has brought down his thirteenth enemy machine.

Clerical Workers Wanted

Boston, Oct. 13.—A call was sent out by the navy yard here for 100 young men, expert stenographers and typists, for shore stations. The men will not be sent on sea duty or into the trenches. They will receive ratings as first-class yeomen.

Ban on "Sam Brown" Belt

Washington, Oct. 19.—The "Sam Brown" leather belt, with its strap over the shoulder, affected by some American officers in imitation of the British and French, officially has been put under the ban by the war department.

Tom Longboat Killed at Front

Toronto, Oct. 15.—Tom Longboat, the well known Indian marathon runner, was killed in action in France. Longboat enlisted in the Canadian army in 1916.

LIBERTY BOND TOTAL GROWS

Great Spurt Has Spread All
Over New England

EIGHT MORE DAYS' CAMPAIGN

Sum of \$184,615,909 Must Be Raised

During That Period to Reach Minimum Allotment of \$300,000,000—
Money Safely Invested Means Victory in War—McCall's Proclamation

Boston, Oct. 19.—A wave of patriotism is sweeping New England. It is sweeping into the shops and factories of the big cities, into the stores and offices, down the streets of the country towns into the very backwoods localities. New England has started out at the eleventh hour to keep up her minimum allotment of \$300,000,000 to the second liberty loan.

While results yesterday were not good enough, they were so much better than any other day of the campaign thus far that the central liberty loan committee, which a few days ago had visions of a colossal failure, is now expressing a new-kissed hope that there is a chance for New England to come through.

Twenty million dollars' worth of subscriptions were listed yesterday, the biggest single day of the campaign, and this brings the total up to \$115,485,000. New England has got to raise just \$184,615,909 in eight days to make the minimum allotment of \$300,000,000.

Thousands and thousands of folks rose up immediately when the call first came and put in their subscriptions. Others put the duty off.

The United States is at war with the greatest foe in her history and wishes to borrow this money in order to clothe, arm and feed the sons of America who are now in the field to fight the battles of the land—to protect American homes and life. If this money is not forthcoming on the bond campaign the United States, because its very existence is threatened, will be forced to tax incomes, whether the people like it or not, and taxes pay no interest of 4 percent.

It is impossible to get away from one fact. America is in this war. Either America or the Kaiser is going to win this war. Your money invested safely at 4 percent means that America will win.

Gov. McCall issued a proclamation on Oct. 24 as Liberty Day. In accordance with the proclamation of the president, in the proclamation he says:

"In accordance with a proclamation issued by the president and to the end that Massachusetts may do her full duty to the national government in this hour of need, I hereby set aside the twenty-fourth day of October as Liberty Day, and urge the general observance of that day by all of our people in a way that seems best fitted to advance the success of the liberty loan."

"I suggest patriotic service in our schools and other places of public gathering, the holding of special meetings, and the granting of a partial holiday for such an can be spared from their regular employments, public and private, so that every effective effort may be directed toward most seriously responding to the call for our country for help."

"Let us all upon that day reflect upon the advantages we enjoy under the protection of our government, and to the end that reflection shall be followed by action, let us show our appreciation by supporting our government with our money."

"We have responded with our men in a way that holds our state in the forefront. Let us not lessen that distinction by a slowness of response when the government calls for funds to aid our soldiers and sailors who are doing battle."

"It is given to us all to become a part, and an important part, of a machinery of defense which shall sweep away all resistance and bring the war to an early and successful ending. Let us secure the immense advantage that will come from the spectacle of giving the prompt and unflinching support of a united people."

INDEX OF OUR INTENTION

President Wilson Appeals For Success of the Liberty Loan
Washington, Oct. 15.—President Wilson, in behalf of the liberty loan, issued a proclamation setting aside Oct. 24 as Liberty Day and urging the people of the nation to assemble on that day in their respective communities and "pledge to one another and to the government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support."

"Let the result be no impressive and emphatic," the president urged. "that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

An appeal to the "wage earners of the United States" to invest in the bonds was issued by Secretary Wilson of the department of labor.

Don Dickinson Dead

Detroit, Oct. 18.—Don M. Dickinson, postmaster general during the administration of Grover Cleveland, died here of general physical debility.

Boston Service Ships Sunk

Boston, Oct. 17.—Two more British steamships in the Boston service, the *Horstman* and *Memphis*, have been torpedoed in English waters. Word to this effect was received at the office of the International Mercantile Marine company, this city.

RUSSIAN FLEET TRAPPED

German Battle Up Twenty Ships After Sinking a Dreadnought

London, Oct. 19.—Apparently contingents of the Russian fleet—in all about twenty warships of various classes—are bottled up in Moon sound, with a force of German war craft barring their access northward back into the Gulf of Finland or to the south into the Gulf of Riga.

Having, it is claimed by reason of superior gun range and heavier tonnage, the Russians have been unable to break the enemy armada off Oesel Island, but were unsuccessful.

Moon Island was captured and the Russians took refuge inside Moon sound. Already the Germans have attempted to attack from the north into the Moon sounds, but the Russian guns have held them back successfully.

With this advantage of the German naval forces over the Russians, however, comes news of fresh destruction in the German fleet at Oland, and also of a mutiny in the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic, and of bitter feeling between German and Austrian seamen in the Adriatic.

On land there have been no battles of noteworthy importance.

SHIPS COMMANDEERED

Coast and Ocean Tonnage to Be Used
by Government as Needed

Washington, Oct. 18.—Approximately 500 American coastwise and ocean ships of 2500 tons or over have been commandeered by the government. Ships on the Great Lakes are not affected.

While the government control became effective yesterday, ships will continue in the same traffic and under the same plans as heretofore until they receive orders to the contrary.

All along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts American registered and enrolled ships, carefully listed in advance in the shipping board files, were taken over for government control.

As requests from the army, navy, mines and other government agencies are passed upon for use of a certain amount of tonnage, orders will be telegraphed to ships, assigning them to particular service.

NEW LAW IN FORCE

President Controls American Commerce Under Enemy Trading Act

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Wilson issued an executive order by the sweeping terms of which he put into effect practically all of the great powers vested in him by the provisions of the trading with the enemy act, one of the most drastic pieces of legislation that has passed an American congress.

By the regulations set forth the president took over complete control of American commerce and trade, both as regards exports and imports, and prescribed in careful detail the conditions on which trading with "enemy" interests may be carried on. One provision is that no part of the money involved shall be permitted to be contributed to the welfare of enemy countries.

ADMITS CHARGE

Deutsch Bank Transferred Funds
From Berlin to Bernstorff

Copenhagen, Oct. 19.—It is admitted by the Deutsche bank in the Von Jarboe Zeitung, which prints four columns of the Bolo Pasha affair, that it transferred a sum of money, amount not stated, to Ambassador von Bernstorff through Hugo Schmidt, formerly the bank's representative in New York.

The bank acted upon instructions from a source "generally responsible for the payments of salaries and other payments to our ambassadors," and did not concern itself with the purposes to which the money was applied.

Two British Warships Lost

London, Oct. 16.—The British armed merchant cruiser *Champagne* has been sunk, with the loss of fifty-six men, and the mine-sweeping sloop *Hexonia* is overdue and regarded as lost with all hands, says an official statement.

Trains Tied Up by Snow

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 19.—Railroad traffic, telephone and telegraphic communication in North Dakota is seriously hampered as a result of heavy snowfall.

Itching Blisters On Baby's Head

And Face. Scalp Sore and Red.
Itched So Had to Tie Hands.
Hair Fell Out. Head Disfigured.
Cuticura Healed in 13 Days.

"My baby had blisters break out on his head and face. His scalp was sore and red and he was very cross and fretful. The breaking out itched and kept him from sleeping, and I had to tie his hands to keep him from scratching. His hair fell out and his head was disfigured. His face was terrible."

"My niece was telling me about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I bought them. He was healed in thirteen days." (Signed) Mrs. Felix Smart, 21 Seventh St., Old Town, Me., Aug. 7, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only most valuable for the treatment of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, dandruff and irritated scalp, but their great mission is to prevent such conditions.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail, address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold everywhere.

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE USE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

LOOK OVER OUR STOCK

Years of experience in the selection of ELECTRIC SERVANTS for the HOME enable us to offer you the best only, with a guarantee of

QUALITY and EFFICIENCY

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.

Phone 28 Illuminating Department, 449 Thames St.

A DUTCH KITCHENETTE

The fellow who gets a good thing and stops there soon finds himself a tail-ender.

There "have been" best kitchen cabinets—you know their names—but they stopped there.

The NAPONEE

Today leads them all. We can show you in two minutes where it outclasses the others you know about in every particular that makes for kitchen cabinet perfection.

50 Per Cent. Better at the Same Price

A.C. TITUS CO. 225-229 Thames St.,
Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Newport, R. I., August 17, 1917.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Trust Company held August 10, 1917, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

R. Livingston Heekman	Peter King
Edward J. Herwind	William Macleod
Charles A. Brackett	Frank C. Nichols
H. Martin Brown	Thomas P. Peckham
Clark Burdick	T. J. Harr Powell
Samuel P. Colt	Andrew K. Quinn
Charles D. Easton	Edward A. Sherman
Henry F. Eldridge	James Sullivan
Olis Everett	Jeremiah K. Sullivan
Frederick P. Garrettsen	Henry A. C. Taylor
Lawrence L. Gillespie	Charles Tisdall
Ernest Howe	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 17, 1917, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas P. Peckham
Vice President—Clark Burdick
Treasurer and Secretary—Edward A. Sherman
EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

The Savings Bank of Newport

NEWPORT, R. I.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1819

QUARTER DAY

Money deposited on or before
Saturday, October 20th, 1917,
begins to draw interest from
that date.

G. P. TAYLOR,
Treasurer.

For Autumn Outings

The charm of gorgeously colored foliage is an added inducement to visit the beautiful

White Mountains

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mile high peaks, hundred mile views, splendid outdoor recreation, golf, tennis, motoring, sports that thrill, invigorating air, and delightful social life. Attractive resorts, fine hotels and boarding houses.

For illustrated booklets, write Advertising Dept., New Haven, Conn.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

CROWING OF COCKS

Rooster's Midnight Alarm May Be Haunt of Soldier?

Historical Events Are Quoted to Show Effects of Call at Regular Hours.

Is the crowing of the cock the haunt of soldiers?

Philosophers might ask themselves this question, for a night's rest is long enough with a ray of intelligence to remark, "It does look funny." The cock sounds his first shrill clarion call at twelve o'clock, midnight.

His neighboring cock from an adjacent perch in an apple tree hears it and answers "awuk-er-uk-er-oo-o." Then he sleeps again and an hour later sounds the second watch of the night. He sleeps some more. He sounds the call from the barracks and his neighbors join in to make the dawning within him.

Through this Eastern section, where eastern and central time changes and the country is thickly settled, there is an hour difference in the time of the midnight crowing of the cock within a few miles' ride of the traveler.

Since the war began in Europe and the nations engaged in that conflict set the clocks back an hour for military reasons, it is said that the cock has adjusted his midnight crowing to suit the hour by the clock.

Beginning two weeks before Christmas the cock crows first at ten o'clock at night and then at the regular hours as before until after Christmas eve.

When the Roman empire claimed its outposts as the outposts of civilization and its armies as legions, the watches of the night were sounded by the bugle of the sentinel from his tower stationed wherever the mighty country had laid claim to dominion. It was then that the crowing of the cock seems to have become connected with the soldier's call of the watches of the night. "The cock shall not thrice crow this night before you shall slay me." It is mentioned in the Bible to denote the watches of the night.

The Christmas festivities in the early days of Christianity lasted several days, beginning prior to Christmas day and the revelries of the night, in which wines flowed freely, doubtless led to a curfew call which descended to the cock as the other watch calls of the soldier's bugle.

In the present world war when the haunt of the soldier is again worldwide, it is not unlikely that it might exert an influence on the life of the domestic animal. The horse, it is claimed by scientists, can scent the battle from afar and his nature even feels the approach of war.

Even again the time of the universal crowing of the cock might be changed by the effect of the military change of the people of the day.

Cyclist Messengers Satisfactory.

One of the difficulties that has been experienced by infantry following up a retreat, has been the quick transmission of reports and the maintenance of touch with their flanking column, writes a war correspondent. In cyclist training no little time is devoted to perfecting the system of communication, and experience has proved that cyclist messengers are both a speedier and more reliable means of communication than either telephones, which have to be laid, or visual signaling.

Prior to 1914, there were many who asserted that cyclists were too vulnerable to be of use. It has been proved already that they were wrong, even though the character of the war in the West has not been peculiarly favorable to cyclist operations, and that cyclist battalions are and will continue to be one of the most important and valuable arms of the service.

\$5,000,000 Documents in One Room.

One of the most marvelous organizations in the world is found in the new buildings at Kew of the claims and record department of the ministry of labor. Here the whole work of unemployment insurance, formerly administered from various towns throughout the United Kingdom, is directed. In one room alone \$5,000,000 documents relating to workmen's insurance are housed, and even in this labyrinth it is possible to trace the name and full particulars of any claim in two or three minutes. The efficient working of an intricate and complicated system is carried out almost entirely by a staff of women numbering over 800.

Suggests Dummy Soldier.

We have heard of tin soldiers, but it has remained for J. Burgess, an officer in training at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to bring to our attention a camouflage soldier of paper mache. His plan is to place a large number of these dummy soldiers beside the regular troops on the firing line, to serve as decoys for the Germans. Unable to distinguish between the real and faked soldier, he believes the Germans will waste a great amount of ammunition on the paper mache figures. In this instance every hit will be as good as a miss.—Popular Science Monthly.

Occupation.

"I failed to reach you by telephone either at your office or at your home. I don't you work any more?"

"Of course, I work," protested Mr. Chapman.

"Whereabouts?"

"On a street corner in the middle of a country road—only all place the driver happens to stop for tea."

Catherine Long on Blessing.

Catherine Long lives in the same town with numerous relatives, who want to remember their all sympathy in her paper and night. A little girl and she was especially tired and crying and when she began to cry, she was told to stop crying and when she began to cry, she was told to stop crying and when she began to cry, she was told to stop crying.

PREACHER DREAM, POOR LUCK

Cap'n Jim's Nightmare of Wrong Color According to Official Book, to Benefit Him.

Cap'n Jim was laid up his shoes out in the main cabin by the big stove before I took my gill-in-up chew and got on my pants and shirt.

The second bell the cook was clanging on the main deck down below was shakin' the frost off the willows on the bank 'longside the quarter-boat. After the racket died out Cap'n Jim started his morose vision report: "Dreamed of a preacher last night, Dave," he says. "He was standin' up in a skiff and heavin' eggs at a big lummer of a cat-fish. What does you predict that vision means?"

"That's a bad vision, Jim," I says, "an' a hard one to predict. Wait till I git the book."

I dug the old dream-book out of the trunk in my stateroom. When I got by the stove Cap'n Ed and Cap'n Lafa was there with Cap'n Jim.

"Poverty—Prayer—Preacher, Preacher: It colored, denotes advance in position or inheritance of gold," I read. "Was he white or nigger?"

"White—I think," says Cap'n Jim. "But he might have been some fisky yellow-lookin'."

"If white," the book says, "It portends a reduction of income or a successful business trip."

Cap'n Jim looked discouraged as a frowz rabbit. "Where to would I be takin' a business trip, with the dang leet laid up for the winter and me out to make's pay till the spring work starts. I s'pect the shrinkin' income part of that dream's all I'll get."

Cap'n Lafa hauled out the stone with a hole in it that he carried the time him in the Dime Queen sink at Settlers Bend. "This here'll ward off the doom, Jim," he says, handin' the stone to Cap'n Jim. I give of Jim my rabbit-foot what has kept had luck away from me many's the time, and we started in tryin' to recollect some more charms, but just then the stinky cat loose on the breakfast-bell and we all drifted for'd an' below into the dinin'-hall.—From "A Mushy Man's Midos" by Hugh Wiley, in Scribner's Magazine.

Vatican Real Help to Rome.

It is perhaps the Vatican that constitutes the best and surest nuclear weapon. The pope lives within its walls, and Austria, the most Catholic monarchy, will send no bombs to Rome, says an exchange. As the capital of Italy, Rome would perhaps not be spared, but a stray bomb on the Vatican would trouble the consciences of the dual monarchy more than the slaughter of any number of innocent noncombatants and create complications for the imperial government greater than they care to face. It is doubtful whether even Protestant Germany would care to affront the conscience of a not inconsiderable part of its population. There have been no formal assurances given to that effect—If they exist they have not been made public—yet there seems to be a tacit understanding that because of the pope's presence Rome is to be respected.

Thus, this city of many vicissitudes, though prayer and fasting are as much out-of-date as a means of defense as the "terror by night" that haunted the old monks of Subiaco, carries within herself a purely spiritual defense more powerful than any grille of steel.

Korean Quick at Figures.

The governor general of Korea presented a watch to a native lad named An Myengwhan, an accountant in the employ of the land investigation bureau at Seoul, in appreciation of his high mathematical talents.

Among his other accomplishments, says the East and West News, he can mentally add a column of 25 items of four figures each in seven seconds. This is much less than half the time required by the most expert accountants in Japan. This boy is only sixteen years old. His father died two years ago and he is now supporting his mother, brother and a sister on 10 sen (17½ cents) a day—an unprecedented high wage for a Korean accountant.

Mr. An was honored by a gift last year from Count Terauchi when governor general of Korea.

Portrait of Henry VII.

An interesting art discovery has just been made at Geneva, Switzerland, by a Luxemburg antiquarian, which, if confirmed, will fill a vacancy in England's historical records. M. Jean Bernard has found a miniature on wood which he identifies as a portrait of Henry VII, the first of the Tudor dynasty. No portrait of this monarch is known here to exist in any museum or private collection.

Mr. Bernard, without giving details as to how or where he discovered this unique work, says that it was painted by Geoffrey Tory de Bourges (1840-1883), and is the only painting known by him, although he was an engraver and drew illustrations for four historical works.

Utilization of Waste.

The utilization of waste in the battle-wrecked parts of France has been reduced to a science. All the pieces of shell, cases, unexploded bombs, bayonets, helmets, canteens, and even old rags are picked up and sent down to the base to be utilized in some form or another. At one spot 50,000 old shoes were being repaired when a war correspondent visited it. The upper part of an old shoe is often converted into shoe leathers by an ingenious machine invented by an Irish shoemaker. One thousand five hundred French girls are employed at one service shop converting old shoes into shoe leathers.

Cicero's Estimate of Freedom.

The philosopher Cicero has a splendid estimate of freedom. He says: "I have no objection to being free, provided I am not free."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

DAIRY CAMPAIGN PLAN

Make Full Use of Every Drop of Milk Produced.

Large Portion of By-Products Might Advantageously Be Made Directly Into Food for Human Consumption.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A campaign to have every drop of milk produced in the United States make the fullest possible contribution to the food supply of the country will be launched immediately by the Dairy Division of the United States department of agriculture. This campaign will be carried on with funds made available by the food production bill recently enacted by congress. At present much skim milk and large quantities of other dairy and creamery by-products are fed to farm animals when, according to dairy specialists, a considerable portion of this might more advantageously be made directly into food for human consumption. Dairy products constitute cheap forms of food. Whole milk, skim milk, and cottage and other cheeses are high in protein and are useful substitutes for meats.

In work for fuller utilization of milk in factories, the dairy division will devote special attention to cottage-cheese manufacture. Creamery and milk-plant operators will be taught cottage-cheese making by a corps of specialists of the division, milk producers will be encouraged to send as much whole milk as possible to the creameries, and efforts will be made to increase the general consumption of cottage cheese by the public.

Other specialists of the division will aid state extension workers in conducting campaigns for the improvement and increased manufacture of farm-made cottage and cream cheese. These specialists also will conduct demonstrations before groups of farm men and women.

PLAN FOR CATCHING RABBITS

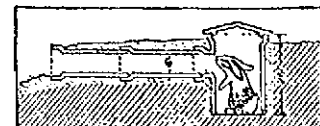
Illustration Shows Scheme Recommended by Department of Agriculture—Tile Is Used.

A clever plan for catching rabbits is recommended by the department of agriculture. It is a trap which catches the rabbits alive, and almost any boy can construct one quickly.

The materials required consist of a twelve-inch sewer tile with a six-inch side outlet, and two lengths of six-inch tiles. The long end of the larger tile is set downward in the ground so that the small side outlet is below the surface, as shown. The two small tiles are connected with the side outlet so that the opening will extend out to the surface.

The tiles are well covered with soil to exclude all light, and a close-fitting cover is placed over the upper end of the large tile. The open end of the small tile may be surrounded with a few small stones and brush to make it inviting to the rabbits.

The rabbits are free to pass in and out of the dens thus made. When they are located in one of them it is an



Tile Drain Trap.

easy matter to close up the entrance and take them out of the large tile by raising the cover. Such traps are especially suited to open places or on prairie lands, where rabbits cannot find natural hiding places.—Popular Science Monthly.

USE AVAILABLE PLANT FOOD

Material Must Readily Dissolve in Soil and Be Taken Up by Plant and Then Digested.

Every reader of a farm paper must have encountered frequently the expression "available plant food." As defined by Prof. R. R. Hudson, it means the plant food which will readily dissolve in the soil water so that the plant can take it up. In the animal stomach there are certain digestive fluids that dissolve the food so that it can be absorbed into the blood stream. The soil must serve as a stomach for plants and as the plant food dissolves in the soil water it is absorbed into the plant juices and moves up through the plant where it can be used. The extra water evaporates from the leaves and moves up, giving a constant circulation. From this it can be seen that only dissolved plant food can be used. Almost all soil materials can be dissolved to a slight extent but often the rate of dissolving is too slow.

FARMER SHOULD KEEP BOOKS

Many Cannot Tell at End of Year Whether Business Has Been Profitable or Not.

Probably the most expensive error usually made by our farmers is the failure to keep books that will enable them, at any time, to tell whether they are doing business at a profit or loss. Many of our farmers can't tell at the end of the year whether they have made money or lost money. Should any other business be conducted in this manner, nothing but failure would be expected.

The "Coon-Cats" of Maine.

The so-called "coon-cat," which is common all over Maine, is held by natives to be a cross between the cat and the raccoon. Biologists ridicule this belief; nevertheless many half-wild cats in Maine have the typical raccoon tail with short forelegs, pointed snout and long hair.

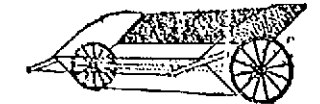
POTATO DON'TS

- (1) Don't injure the selling and storing quality of your potatoes by careless digging.
- (2) Don't glut the fall market and injure your winter market by placing large quantities of ungraded stock on the market at harvesting time.
- (3) Don't ship any frost-damaged potatoes. It is disastrous.
- (4) Don't demoralize the already overburdened transportation facilities by shipping cull potatoes. Unless potatoes are extremely high in price culls will not bring transportation charges.
- (5) Don't overlook the advantages of "machine sizes." They are proving of great value in many shipping sections.
- (6) Don't expect machine sizes to grade for quality—only human hands can grade out the defective tubers.
- (7) Don't mix No. 1 and No. 2 grade potatoes. There are customers who desire each separately, but do not want them mixed.
- (8) Don't overlook the potato grades recommended by the United States department of agriculture and the United States food commission.

PLAN TO SAVE CLOVER SEED

Should Be One of Regular Routine Duties on Farm—High Price Justifies the Labor.

Saving clover seed should be one of the regular routine duties on every farm. The high price and the uncertainty of being able to secure good



Clover Seed Gatherer.

seed more than justifies the labor and expense of saving seed for home use. It is only an item in a well-organized system of diversified farming. A gatherer in the shape of a comb or stripper, which any farmer can make for himself, will enable him to easily save seed sufficient for his own use. Other methods will suggest themselves to you when the time comes, only do not fail to save the seed.

INCREASED SUPPLY OF MEAT

Special Efforts to Be Directed Toward Hogs and Poultry by Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To stimulate quick increase in the meat supply, the United States department of agriculture will extend throughout the country the pig clubs which have been operated in 16 states and the poultry clubs which have been operated in nine states. In addition to the 33 specialists in hog production and 33 specialists in poultry production who thus will be placed in the field at once, an additional specialist on hog production will be placed in each of the five principal hog-raising states.

Hogs and poultry have been singled out as the live stock on which special efforts will be concentrated in the campaign for increased meat production, because they give the quickest returns. The various pig and poultry clubs have already interested in the rearing of these animals large numbers of young people who otherwise would not contribute to an increase in food production.

WEED SEED VERY PROLIFIC

Given Crop Does Not Germinate First Season, But Distributes Germination Over Period.

"One year of seed, seven years of weeds." Weed seeds are produced in great abundance. A given crop of weed seed does not germinate the first season, but distributes its germination over a period of years.

Seeds deep in the soil do not germinate readily because of lack of oxygen, and those that do grow exhaust the stored food in the seed before reaching the surface. Seeds may lie buried in the soil for years without losing their power of germinating. Such seeds may germinate readily when brought to the surface.

DETERMINE VALUE OF HORSE

Feed Given Colt for First Eighteen Months Decides to Great Extent Size at Maturity.

The feed a colt gets the first 18 months, and especially the first winter, determines to a great extent the size of the colt at maturity. The size of a horse determines its value very largely. Good breeding gives wonderful possibilities, but it takes feeding if these possibilities are to be fully realized.

MUDHOLES NOT PREFERRED

Hogs Are Not Dirty From Choice—Cement Tank Filled With Clean Water Is Most Desired.

Hogs do not use mudholes for bathing from choice. They rightly want a bath every day, but had rather have a cement tank sunk ten or twelve inches in the ground and filled with clear cool water than a mudhole.

CASTORIA

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IN CLASSIC LINES

New Parisian Coiffures Modeled After Famous Greek Statues.

Artificial Waves Out of Favor and Hairdressers Are Trying to Give Natural Effects.

Two of the newest headdresses for girls are shown in the accompanying sketch. The profile head shows the classic outline which is so much in favor with the Parisians. The unwaved hair is softly drawn back from the face and twisted into a coil at the back.



New Coiffures for Girls.

of the head, after the manner of so many of the famous Greek statues, writes Madia de Villiers, a Paris correspondent.

Then a long length of gold galon edged with black is passed round the forehead, then round the chin, with a bow tied underneath the latter. Anyone with regular features could adopt this headdress with much benefit, but pretty girls with small and uncertain noses would do better to copy the second style which shows a narrow band of multicolored beads drawn round hair dressed in Julia James fashion.

In this latter headdress the hair is cut in a fringe across the forehead and loose curls over the ears. Artificial waves have completely gone out of favor and all our best hairdressers are trying to give natural effects, even when making use of the waving tongs. Kiss curls over the ears are still in favor and straight fringes are worn by every second smart one one meets.

USE MUCH WOOL EMBROIDERY

Paris Designers Place Unusual Designs on Almost Every Kind of Material, Even Chiffon.

Since the simple silhouette is an established fact, an opportunity has been given women to spend their time and energy upon the charming details of their costumes. In America we have been so busily engaged changing the cut of skirts and the width of sleeves that we had no spare moments to spend upon the little hand touches, the expert finishings, and the hemstitched edges. These seemingly insignificant needles are really important, says a writer in the New York Times. In Paris they realized that ages ago and took advantage of the fact, sending us each season creations to excite envy because of their infinite attention to the little things that put their stamp of perfection upon the finished gown.

Wool embroidery, the Parisian edict is, shall be an important factor in the trimming of winter frocks. They are drawing woolen threads through it on silk and satin, on serge and velvet, and—yes—even on chiffon. And the patterns? They are no longer effects of a group of roses or a chain of daisies stamped laboriously upon the material and then worked over in tiny, close lying stitches. The artist takes a large-eyed needle and a strand of bright-colored wool and works out a design directly upon the gown, directly upon the spot where it will live until the whole creation has become passé.

Pockets to Go.

As to materials for the fall gowns the manufacturers claim that, just as designers for men have promised to reduce the amount of material used by the elimination of the large pockets, so designers for women will make the wool suits narrower and plainer for the same reason.

The pocket will undoubtedly go along with the other unnecessary appendages. The manufacturers are making the cotton back with wool filling for the same reason.

Straight Lines.

In skirts for general or sport wear, the straight lines are usually employed, says the Dry Goods Economist. Plaits are noted to some models, sometimes the entire skirt is plaited, sometimes plaits are used in cluster effect. Many novel ways of introducing plaits have been thought out.

Old Theory Exploded.

I have known vast quantities of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonest people will stare you out of countenance any day in the week if there is anything to be got by it.—Dickens.

BIG DESIGNS IN CRETONNES

Tendency Is Toward Large Figures, Especially for Window Curtains and Chair Cushions.

There is, perhaps, no very distinctive thing about the new cretonnes and chintzes and printed linens—and, perhaps, that is just what gives them their characteristic charm. For among them can be found one to suit every sort of taste.

Perhaps the tendency is toward big designs—although there are charming small designs if you want them. But the big designs are more effective, it is safe to say, for window curtains and cushions in chairs—and nowadays yards and yards of cretonne are used for these purposes. Moreover, the bags that are made now are so huge that even large designs show well on them.

The bird has come to stay in cretonne, and he appears in more gorgeous plumage than ever this year. He is most often a parrot, perhaps because the parrot has such gaudy plumage by nature that unexaggerated it makes colorful cretonne. Sometimes he is some other sort of tropical bird, of gayly colored plumage. Occasionally he is an almost colorless bird of some sort—and in dull rose and gray-black he is quite as effective as the brilliant parrot.

Then, little figures, chiefly of Chinese and Japanese sort, appear on some of the new cretonnes. These are very attractive in some places, and are quite unattractive in others. In many of the smartest new bags they are used to distinct advantage. And sometimes they may be employed in hangings with very good effect.

HATS ARE OF MANY SHAPES

There Never Was a Time When There Was So Great a Variety as Is Found This Season.

There never was a time when hat shapes were so diversified as they are this season; in fact, there are no many varieties that it would be impossible for any type of woman to be hatted unbecomingly.

There are many shapes that tend to the Napoleon style; novelty triangles, models that show the influence of the Spanish and hats that are adaptations of the Breton.

The directoire and the marquis shapes come in for much attention, and shapes that are seemingly inspired by the Alpine. Pike mushrooms there are in plenty with their short backs and long fronts that coquettishly shade the eyes.

Then there's the hat with the irregular brim edge—sides that shoot out suddenly in points with the opposite brim much narrower and perhaps just describing a round edge. Then again the crowns are irregular—some show the four indentations that one associates with the soldier hat; then there is the Japanese crown that is highly peaked.

PRODUCES SLIM LINES.



The large woman with good cause has always considered surplus weight a detriment to her figure. Lately she has begun to change her opinion and think of excess avoirdupois in the light of an asset instead of a liability, for the new system of designing provides her with gowns that give the figure of generous proportions slim lines.

This evening gown, designed according to that new scientific method, produces the much-desired effect of slender lines. It is a pretty model trimmed with beading and cut to convert all excess avoirdupois to an aid in forming good lines.

Filipino Embroidery Attractive.

As it becomes more and more difficult to obtain large supplies of French embroidery there is greater and greater chance of pushing embroidery from the Philippines. This embroidery is really very attractive. It is something like Japanese embroidery, but is superior. In the opinion of those who know both types well. More and more of it is found in the good shops and, therefore, it is an increasingly large feature in fashionable townships and layettes. There have been suggestions that we might gather further inspiration from these Pacific Islands in the way of models for women's houses.

Wife Failed to Keep Her Word.

Boyle—Boyle is suing his wife for breach of promise.

Boyle—For breach of promise?

Boyle—Yes; she promised to divorce him, but now she has backed out—Times Herald.

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Timiskaming.
The name Timiskaming is from the
word Timiskaming of the Nipissing In-
dians, the intrusive letter "s" being
due to Canadian French. It is derived
from timi, "it is deep," and kaming,
"in the water," meaning "in the deep
water." It is the name of the lake
lying between northwestern Quebec
and northwestern Ontario, and
through it flows the Ottawa river.
Near its western shore is the Cogit
district, famous for its rich silver
mines. In places the waters of the
lake are very deep, as the Indians evi-
dently knew, for they gave it a name
that means "in the deep water." A
band of Algonquin Indians, known as
the Timiskaming, and closely related
to the Abitibi, once lived on the shore
of the lake.

Father Love.
The love between fathers and sons
has never been given the conspicuous
place that is given to boys and their
mothers. Is that because it is more
elusive than mother love?—for it is
hardly less profound or beautiful. Set-
tle down to hints of this beauty come to
the surface in writing. But here is a
single sentence from a letter written
by Oliver Wendell Holmes, on his
eightieth birthday, at the homecoming
of his boy—"his honor, Judge Holmes
of the supreme court of Massachu-
setts, just arrived from Europe." "I
look up to him as my magistrate, and
he knows me as his father, but my
arms are around his neck and his mus-
tache is sweeping my cheek—I feel
young again at fourscore."—Collier's
Weekly.

Value of a Smile.
Smiles and the world smiles with
you. It does not cost you anything
to be human, to show by your man-
ner that you regard your fellow-
worker or your employee as a fellow-
being. A friendly greeting, no mat-
ter how hurried, is a tonic. Take the
trifling moment of time for that greet-
ing. Make the trifling amount of ef-
fort. Remember that the joy or the
unhappiness of life is made up of
trifles, just as the continents are made
of grains of sand and drops of wa-
ter. "You can catch a darning more
than of flies with sugar than with
briars," runs the homely old New
England saying.—Exchange.



WILLIAM J. ROBINSON

MY FOURTEEN MONTHS AT THE FRONT

An American Boy's
Baptism of Fire

By WILLIAM J. ROBINSON
Copyright, Little, Brown & Co.

The most graphic account of the
most recent fighting in the
Ypres region, written by a young
man who has just returned from
France, where he served as a
dispatch rider and motor-
car driver for fourteen months
under the British flag. Out of thirty-
one motorcycle dispatch riders he was
one of four survivors.



The Houses Were Going Down in Every Quarter.

We could take were too long counting
the days we were in.
The houses were held together all
right, and we got out of it without
being touched, but it was more by pure
luck than anything else. What got
my goat was that during the whole
thing the officer sat there with a cigar
in his mouth and a moustache in his
eye and didn't even look as though he
was nervous.

When we got back to our own head-
quarters he said "Thank you" and re-
turned to another officer that "one
d—d fool" had escaped wearing a
wooden uniform that day "by the
breadth of a gun's eyelash." I pre-
sume he was referring to me, and I
agree with him heartily. Believe me,
that ride did me out of a year's growth.

I certainly pined for my transport
men during this time as I never pined
before. They could not help being
nervous while waiting to go through
the city, which they had to do, as there
was no other way for them to go. The
ambulances, too, suffered heavily.

All night the bombardment continued
with unabated fury, yet our supplies
went through the city to the men just
the same.

The next morning I was ordered to
report in my car to a young officer of
the intelligence department. The offi-
cer told me that he had orders to go
through Ypres to a little place called
Pottize and to report himself to the
divisional commander there.

There was absolutely no other way
to get to Pottize except through Ypres,
and you may be sure we were feeling
none too pleasant about the prospects.

We had to go slowly, even at the start,
as the road was filled with all kinds of
transport. After we got through the
village of Ypres we found the going
a little better, and we got along
faster. The road from Ypres to Pottize
is almost straight, and one can see
right into the city before one comes
within two kilometers of it.

As we swung into this straight
stretch I noticed several German aero-
planes over the city, and it was plain
to be seen that they were dropping
bombs. This time they were dropping
petrol bombs, and the instant they ex-
ploded they would spray petrol all
over the place and a flame would shoot
up into the air. In this way they were
setting fire to the city.

It was a sight that I shall never for-
get. The shells were falling just the
same, and what with the ground fairly
trembling from the terrible explosions,
the smoke from the bursting shells and
burning houses, the flames and dust
that filled the air, it made a scene that
would need a Dante to describe and do
it justice.

The thought that we were to attempt
the passage through all this was terri-
fying. An awful fear, almost panic,
seemed to grip me, and I longed to
jump from that car and hide my face
from the flaming hell which seemed to
be stretching out its tentacles of fire to
draw us into its gaping maw.

I felt weak all over and was wet
with cold perspiration. I looked at
the officer, almost praying that he would
give the order to stop, but even as I
looked I knew there was no chance of
that. He was as white as death, but
there was a look of determination on
his face, and the clenched teeth and
set jaws gave no promise of his back-
ing down.

I think the bulldog grit that he was
showing helped me, for I resolved that,
while I might get so weak as to be un-
able to drive that car, I would stick by
him as long as I could hold out. And
he certainly showed that he was
"white" clear through, for he told me
to stop a moment. I did, and he got
out of the car.

"Robinson," he said, "I've just been
thinking that there won't be any need
for you to come any further. It is a
rotten business, and as there are nu-
merous going up all the time, I can
get a lift in one and will stand just as
much chance of getting through as
though you were to take me. I don't
believe in any one taking unnecessary
risks, and in this case it would be risk-
ing an extra man and a car, too, and I
don't intend going on in an ambulance
the least bit."

I thought it was just about one of the
finest things I had ever heard of a man
doing, and I wanted to say right here
that such things as this are typical of
the true British officer. There are men
holding commissions who couldn't do
such a thing as this to save their necks,
but they are the "pinks" found in ev-
ery country. "Temporary gentlemen,"
as they are called by the real men who
are obliged to associate with them.

My officer's generosity did not help
me any, but I appreciated it more than
I can tell. I had ordered to take him to
Pottize and to bring him back, and if I
stayed behind and anything happened to
him I would be worse off than if I
were lying beneath the ruins of Ypres.

I explained this to him and said that
I would rather take him. God knows
whether it was true or not, but I said
it anyway. While we were talking an-
other car passed us, and as my officer
jumped in I resolved to follow the man
who was now ahead of me.

I noticed as the car passed us that
there were two officers in it. One, a
major, was sitting beside the driver
and the other, a colonel, was in the
back. The car was about 200 yards
ahead of us, and I let him keep about
that much ahead all the way up to the
entrance of the city. As we got nearer
the noise became deafening and the
smoke began to bother us too.

Before one enters the city proper one
must cross a double line of railroad
tracks. The machine ahead of us had
just crossed these when a big fifteen-
inch shell screamed over and burst just
beside the car in front. From where
we were it looked as if the car and its
occupants must have been wiped off
the face of the earth.

I stopped our car to wait until the
smoke cleared away before going on.
It seemed like hours before we saw
the spot again, but when the smoke
was finally gone you can imagine our
surprise at seeing the car turned com-
pletely round and coming toward us.

The chauffeur was gathering speed
all the time, and when he passed us his
car was going at a fairly decent pace.
We had time enough, though, to see
one of the most horrible sights that I
witnessed during the whole time I was
at the front.

The car itself was in awful condi-
tion. The two rear doors were torn
away, the body was full of jagged
holes, the front and rear mud guards
and the running board on one side were
torn off and the wind screen had been
swept away.

The major, who was sitting with the
driver, had his head and the whole side



I Resolved to Follow the Man Who Was Now Ahead of Me.

of his body torn away, and the rest of
him was hanging on the driver, who
was being carried with the blood
which was gushing from this awful
thing beside him. The colonel, who
had been sitting in the back of the car,
was curled over on the seat, and his
head and part of his shoulder were ly-
ing in a pool of blood in the bottom of
the car. To me the most terrible part
of it was the driver. He was as white
as a ghost, and his eyes seemed to be
staring out of their sockets. His teeth
were bared, and his whole face
was twisted into the most horrible
expression one could imagine.

"Good God, he's gone mad!" cried my
officer. And I was sure of it. The offi-
cer ordered me to turn around and fol-
low him and to catch him if possible.
The car was away down the road by
the time I turned around, but I set
out after him for all I was worth. I
gained on him, too, but as I went
through Ypres he was just
stopping in front of the field dressing
station there.

The orderly rushed out when he
heard the car, and I heard that driver
say, "For God's sake take this thing
away from me!"

It was horrible beyond description. I
saw that poor fellow a couple of weeks
later, and he was bad enough to look
at even then. He was walking around
alone all right except that his face was
convulsively twisting and twitching hor-
ribly. His nerve was completely gone,
and he was discharged almost at once.
For all the shock he had his was a mi-
raculous escape.

When we saw that the driver was
being taken care of we started back to
make our attempt to pass through the
burning city.

As we got nearer the city I seemed to
have lost all feeling of fear, and in fact
I didn't have any feeling at all.

I tried to think about what was go-
ing to happen to us, for it worried me
that I didn't seem to have a nerve
in my body. I kept telling myself that
I was going to my death and that in a
few minutes I would be lying some-
where in those smoking ruins. But it

was no use, I didn't care one way or
the other. Before one comes to the
railway track just outside Ypres there
is a road which branches off to the left
and leads to the village of Elverdinghe.
Before we came to where this road
branches off the officer spoke.

"I think it would be worth while try-
ing to get to the canal bank through
Elverdinghe," he said, "and from there
we would perhaps be able to leave the
car, swim the canal and get through to
Pottize on foot. It will take longer,
of course, but the main thing for us to
do is to get there safely, no matter if
it takes a great deal longer. Let us
try that way, anyway."

I was willing to try anything, and so
we turned off the road and headed for
Elverdinghe. It was only a few kilo-
meters, and we didn't take long getting
there, but when we arrived we found
that we had jumped out of the frying
pan into the fire, for Elverdinghe was
getting it hot and heavy from the Ger-
man field batteries.

We rushed into the town, and as we
swung into the village proper we came
very near having one grand swashup.
A shell landed very close to one of
the place, and the road was blocked
by ambulances which were loading up
with wounded. I jammed on the
brakes and pulled over almost into the
ditch, but the brakes stopped the car
before we got clear in.

A scoldy informed us that the road
through the village was closed and
that we would have to turn around and
go back. I tried to back up, but my
two front wheels were stuck away
down in the ditch, and she wouldn't
pull out under her own power.

I appealed to the driver of an empty
ambulance to help me, and he quickly
got his towrope around my back axle,
and we came out with the first heave.
I noticed while we were taking the
towrope off that the car was a big six-
cylinder American make.

I asked the driver how he liked a
Yankee car, and from the way he re-
plied I knew that he was an American
himself. I asked him where he came
from, and you can imagine my surprise
when he said "Boston."

I never saw him again, and when I
left him he was in one hot little corner
of the map. I hope he gets through all
right.

CHAPTER IX. The Fate of a Spy.

WE reached Elverdinghe as quick-
ly as we could and got out
without a scratch, which is
more important than anything else.
We went back along the road until we
came to the turning which leads to the
village of Borsinghe. This village is
on the bank of the canal, but it is a
mighty unhealthy place to visit, as it
is in full view of part of the German
lines. Our plan was to go as close to
the village as we dared and then leave
the car and try to get through on foot.
It was almost as dangerous as it would
be to go through Ypres, but we figured
that here we would at least have a
fighting chance.

We left the car under some trees
about half a mile from the village and
set out on foot. We hadn't been going
ten minutes when a sentry stopped us
again and informed us that the road
was closed and we would have to go
back. The officer explained things to
him and told him that it was abso-
lutely imperative that we get through
and that this was the only way it
could be done. The sentry said that
he was very sorry, but he had strict
orders from the assistant provost mar-
shal and he dared not let us pass.
There was nothing left for us to do
but to turn back.

We went straight to headquarters,
and the officer explained that it was
impossible for us to get through. He
ordered me to report to him the next
morning and we would try again. The
next day they were bombarding just
as heavily, and the city was still burn-
ing, so all I had to do was to stand by
and hold myself in readiness all day
long.

We saw a very exciting incident that
day. There was a big ammunition col-
umn near our headquarters, and it was
waiting there, all ready loaded, until
sent for. It had been there several
weeks then, and the chaps who be-
longed to it were having the softest time
they ever had in their lives.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon I
was standing on a corner near this
column when I saw one of the police
go up and speak to a chap who was
walking around it with a notebook in
his hand. They talked for a few mo-
ments, and then a policeman sauntered
down to where I was standing and
came up and spoke to me.

"Go down to the guard room," he said,
"and have the corporal call two men
and bring them up here as quick as
God will let him. That fellow there by
the column is getting all kinds of infor-
mation and putting it in his book. Now,
buddy, but take your time until you get
out of sight of this place. I'll look
after him until the guard comes."

I was naturally all excited, but I did
as he said, and it wasn't many minutes
before we were on our way back to the
double. Our man was still there, but
the minute he saw us he got started.
Our policeman pulled his revolver and
fired after him. He didn't stop for a
second, but he pulled a couple of guns
himself and every few seconds would
send a shot back at us as he ran.

Fellows were joining in the chase all
the time, and it was getting interest-
ing. The end came very suddenly when
two of our chaps with rifles appeared
in the road ahead of the fugitive and
ordered him to halt. He fired on them
for an answer, so they raised their ri-
fles and brought him down.

Examination showed that he was a
German. He had on German service
dress under the British uniform he was
wearing. The little book our police-
man referred to certainly was a gold
mine of information. He had the name,
location and strength of every unit in
our vicinity and also the location of a
good many of our batteries. He was a
brave fellow, all right, and he played
the game clear to the end.

The next day I reported myself as
usual for the trip to Pottize, and we
decided to make the try again. Even
as we got near Ypres the fire seemed
to slacken, and we rushed straight
through without misadventure.
If Ypres had been in bad condition

before this I don't know how it would
be described now. In the center of the
town there was scarcely a building left
standing. All the towers but one had
been knocked off the famous Cloth
hall, and the whole place had been
gutted by fire. The cathedral was all
down except half of the tower, and the
inside of that was still burning.

The streets were littered with bodies
of every description, and broken wa-
gons, ambulances, water carts, etc., lay
everywhere. The roads were almost
obliterated, and we were riding over
broken bricks and mortar. The shells
were still coming over, but they were
no worse than what we had run
through before, so we did not mind
them very much. We found the road
the other side of Ypres about as usual,
so we got up to Pottize without any
more excitement.

Pottize is a very tiny place which
has seen some hard fighting from time
to time. There was really very little
left of the place itself, but out trenches
ran just outside the village, and we had
dugouts all around there. On one ar-
rival my officer told me to turn the car
around and then to get into one of the
dugouts and wait for him. I did as he
told me, and for some reason or other
I left the engine running. I shut the
throttle clear down, so she was just
barely ticking over.

I looked around and found a dugout
not twenty yards away and went in.
Two officers were there at the time,
but they told me to sit down, and they
went on with their work.

I found some paper and a pencil and
started to write a letter. After a few
minutes one of these officers got up
and went out. I don't think it was
more than ten minutes later that I
heard a lot of running around and
shouting over our heads, and I won-
dered what it could be.

Then I noticed that my throat and
nose seemed to be burning, and my
eyes commenced to water. I couldn't
draw a breath without sharp pain
sticking my throat and lungs. It stuck



But All the Time I Had Mine I Never Saw Another Sign of Gas.

me suddenly that it was the gas. The
officer who had left a few minutes be-
fore poked his head down and shouted,
"Run like hell! It's the gas!"

By this time I could hardly see, and
I was doing some full old scrambling
to get out of that place. I would hold
my breath as long as I could, and then
I'd take another breath through my
kinky handkerchief. When I got out-
side I found that everything was cov-
ered with a greenish yellow haze, and
I couldn't see three feet in front of me.

I ran in the direction of the place I
had left my car, and I struck it the
first shot. Perhaps I wasn't thankful
I had left the engine running! I jump-
ed in and started down that road for
all I was worth, and before I had gone
500 yards I was off the road and stuck
in a plowed field. I was clear of the
gas, though, and that was all I cared
about.

I waited there for two hours before
any one appeared, and when a fatigued
party finally came along the road I had
them help me get the car out. They
got eight horses, and we hitched them
on to the back. I raced my machine,
and the horses pulled, and after half
an hour's work the car was back on
the road again.

No sooner had they gone than my
officer showed up safe and sound and
we started in for camp.

It was a terrible experience, and we
were absolutely helpless, as we had
not been furnished with the respirator
and gas helmets at that time. We re-
covered these things soon after, but all
the time I had mine I never saw an-
other sign of gas.

I found out afterward that those two
officers who had been in the dugout
were both killed by the gas.

The officer who was with me at the
time of the gas attack was one of the
most remarkable men I ever met. For
several years before the war he had
been in the British secret service in
Germany, so he spoke German almost
as well as he did English.

One day we stopped at a hospital in
Baillet, and one of the orderlies told
us that there were a few German
wounded there. The officer asked me
if I would like to go in and see them.
I said I would like it very much, so we
went in. There was one poor devil all
by himself among some English pa-
tients. The officer went over and sat
on the edge of his bed and began to
talk to him.

If you could have seen that poor fel-
low's face when he heard himself ad-
dressed in his own language! His
whole countenance lit up, and he
began to talk. Pretty soon the tears
began to run down his cheeks, and I
felt awfully sorry for the poor chap,
who was away from all his own peo-
ple, severely wounded.

He said that he had just been mar-
ried before the beginning of the war,
and he and his wife had saved all they
could, and two days before he was
called up they had bought a cow. He
was as worried as he could be for fear
something had happened to the cow.

The bombardment of Ypres began the
night of the April day we experienced
the gas, and with the bombardment be-
gan the infantry attack. I was up at a

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries brief and to the point. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. Indicate the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature. Direct all communications to:

MISS EDITH M. TILLEY,
Newport, R. I.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1917.

NOTES.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL OF WAR.—These jottings from the minutes of the Council of War, now preserved in the State House at Providence, may be useful to some of the readers of your Magazine.—J.E.M.—(From R. I. Historical Magazine, 1885.)

March, 1777.—Permission granted to Miss Polly Bowler to go upon Rhode Island to her brother, Metcalf Bowler, Esq., with approbation of Gen'l Spencer.

April 7, 1777.—Francis Bimley and George Gibbs are suspected of being inimical to the rights of the United States.

Nov. 1777.—Capt. Bernard Eddy is mentioned as having commanded a company of men at Ticonderoga, August.

Jan. 6, 1778.—Mr. James Lawrence is permitted to sell at public sale the household furniture, that late belonged to Bernard Eddy.

Meeting of Council of War at Newport, Aug. 27, 1781.

Great difficulty still attends the procuring teams to remove the cannon from Butt's Hill to the North Battery, in the town of Newport, and so ordered to remove only two 10 pound cannon from said Hill to said Battery.

Sept. 8, 1781.—Council of War held at East Greenwich. Ordered that Col. Wm. Turner remove the four 24 pound cannon from Butt's Hill to Tiverton?

SOME BILLS PAID BY THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, 1778.—Among the bills ordered paid by the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1778, were the following:

Benjamin Perry, for his time and expenses in apprehending and committing to jail one Mansfield Allen, a noted Tory, 9 12 0

George Pierce, for curing thirty-six sides of sole leather and forming fifty pounds of shoe-thread, 76 04 0

Deut. Noah Stanton, for one-quarter of his wages, &c., 80 05 6

Mrs. Experience Brown, wife of Israel Brown, a soldier, for the amount of sundry claims against the state, 45 15 3

Henry Marchant, one of the delegates in Congress from Rhode Island, for expenses of himself, servant and horses to and at Yorktown, in Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia, from May 28 to Nov. 23, 1778, 481 11 0

Henry Marchant, for his services 186 days, at 45s. per day, 27 00 0

Paul Teerlind, for boarding and lodging John Osborn a British prisoner, being taken to the Lark frigate, who was captured at Providence, 27 00 0

Col. John Cooke, for sundry charges on account of wages as one of the committee of safety, 1,517 11 7

Benjamin Perkins, for his expenses and three days' service as one of the committee in adjusting the accounts of Col. John Cooke, 5 08 0

George Peirce, for his horse time and expenses in attending as one of the members of the council of war, 7 08 0

Thomas Wells, for his expenses to Providence, in attending as one of the council of war, 31 14 0

Joseph Humphrey, for his expenses to Providence, in attending as a member of the council of war, 27 19 0

William Richmond, for his expenses and cost of procuring copies of the inventories of the effects of Chas. Dudley and George Rame, 8 00 0

William Chase, for attendance upon, and medicines delivered to, certain sick soldiers, 24 16 0

William Chase, for nursing, administering medicines to, and dressing the wounds of John Bagges, Jr., a soldier in the service of this state, 28 08 9

Col. Pardon Gray, for the pay of certain militia and alarm men, for guarding the shores in Little Compton, in October, 1777, 8 12 8

Col. Charles Dyer, empowered to draw out of the general treasury, for the wages due to his regiment, 5,271 08 4

Henry Ward, for his expenses during his attendance upon the council of war, 31 10 0

Col. William West, for bounty to the regiment under his command, in the late expedition against the enemy on Rhode Island, 8,021 05 0

QUERIES.

2027. BRATTLE—Who were the parents of Rebecca Brattle, who married Asa Ames, at Newport, R. I., April 17, 1797?—F.R.

2028. SPENCER—Who was John Spencer, of Providence, R. I., who married Elizabeth Waterman, of Nathaniel, 1st St., was born Feb. 27, 1800. What were the names of his sons and daughters?—A.J.T.

2029. SATTLEDOWN—Who was Deborah, wife of Henry Sattledown, of Kingstown, R. I.? They had several children, the

oldest of whom was Humphrey, b. Dec. 9, 1785, H.B.

2030. JEET—What was the ancestry of John Jeet, whose marriage to Rachel Cornell, June 23, 1761, is on the Newport town records.—M.A.

2031. CRISTIS—Who was Elizabeth, who married Daniel Cristis, of Newport, R. I., Nov. 16, 1761.—M.A.

2032. WARNER—Who was John Warner, living in Warwick, R. I., 1697?—J.O.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Mrs. W. W. Anthony entertained a family party on Thursday, the guests being Mrs. Perry G. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Faulkner, Mrs. S. A. Carter, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. C. G. Clarke, Mrs. J. Harrison Peckham and her two children, Ruth and Wm. Harrison Peckham.

Mr. Herman Holman was home from Camp Devens, Ayer, to spend Sunday with his wife and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Holman, Mrs. Herman Holman, who has been spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Holman, has gone to visit her mother in Orange, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Chase, Mrs. Amanda Chase, Messrs. William, Harry and Roy Chase, Miss Alice N. Brayton, and Mr. Walter Chase motored to Ayer, Mass., recently to see Mr. Ernest Chase who is at Camp Devens.

Mrs. John Quinn of Providence has been guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Tallman, at Cozy Corner.

Bally Day was celebrated at the Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday with special exercises. In the Sunday School hour each person read an appropriate verse of Scripture. In the evening there was an Epworth League Rally led by Mr. Charles Ashley. The church was decorated with fruit, flowers and vegetables.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Walker was prettily decorated when their daughter Helen was married to Edwin Loucks, son of Rev. Albert Loucks of Hattwick, N. Y., formerly pastor of the Christian church here. The bride couple stood under a bower while the service was read by Rev. Wm. Loucks and Rev. A. Edward Kelsey, pastor of the Friends' church. The bride wore a pretty gown of white crepe de chine, and a veil held by jasmine blossoms, and was unattended. Her traveling gown was of dark green with hat to match. A buffet lunch was served and later the young couple went to Boston for a few days, after which they will return to make their home for the present with the bride's parents. The groom is employed in Fall River. There were many beautiful presents.

Mr. Charles Plummer of Newport has purchased the house and five acres of land belonging to the heirs of the late Phoebe Tarlee. Mr. Plummer is making many improvements and will reside here when they are completed.

The funeral of Mrs. Edward Thurston was held at the Christian church when Rev. Robert L. Downing conducted the services. Mrs. Clifton T. Holman sang "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere" and "Abide with Me." Mr. Downing, by request, read a beautiful poem, which was particularly appropriate. Mrs. Archie Luther was at the organ. The interment was in the family lot in Union cemetery. The bearers were Dr. Seth DeBlois, Fred Coggeshall, Chester A. Carr, Alonzo E. and Alfred H. Borden. There were many beautiful flowers.

The funeral of Mr. A. Fremont Grinnell was held at his late home on Power street, Rev. John Lowden, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the deceased was a member, conducted the service. The quartette from the church, Miss Alice N. Brayton, Mrs. Ralph Freeman, Mr. Charles R. Ashley and Mr. H. Chester Healy, with Mrs. Sidney Roddy as accompanist, sang two selections. The interment was in Portsmouth cemetery, the bearers being Rev. John G. Grinnell, Mr. Levi Amy, Mr. David Healy, sons-in-law of Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Charles Sewall, Mr. Oscar Manchester. There was a wealth of floral offerings.

Mr. J. Harrison Peckham left Thursday for New London, Conn., where he will attend as a delegate the Convention of the American Society of Marine Draftsmen. This convention was originally planned for April, but when the war was declared it was postponed. It will last for several days.

Mrs. Perry G. Randall entertained the Ladies' Association of St. Paul's church at her home on Wednesday. Supper was served. There was a large attendance.

Mrs. Robert Doane entertained the Helping Hand Society at her home Tuesday afternoon. Plans were made for a Hallow E'en supper. Mrs. Doane served supper to her guests. Next week Mrs. Albert Sherman will entertain the Society.

Messrs. Walter Gray and Manuel Lopez, who have been away on a ten-day motorcycle trip to Niagara Falls, Canada, New York, and other places of interest, returned to their homes on Wednesday.

Mrs. Letitia Freeborn entertained the Women's Christian Temperance Union at her home Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet and Mrs. Emma Sherman, delegates to the convention in Providence, read their reports of the convention. Mrs. Richard Macomber read a report of the meeting of the Anti-Slavery League held at the same time. Mrs. Eunice A. Greene read an article urging the conservation of sugar. Much relief work was completed and home work was given out to the members.

Miss Carolyn Wilbur has gone to spend the winter with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bliss of Bliss' Four Corners, Tiverton.

Miss Carolyn D. Anthony has been guest of Mrs. George Almy of Fall River.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Rogers High School Athletic Association.

President—Francis Horgan.
Vice President—Newton Knowles.
Secretary—Robert Carr.
Treasurer—Fred W. Johnston (faculty).
Assistant Treasurer—David Fegan.
Faculty Manager—Wallace A. Clifford.
E. J. Paul, Manager, 1917-1918—John L. Woods.

Athletic Committee—Raymond Edwards, Paul Edes.

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, will be held at the Hotel Hamilton, New York City, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the following purposes:

1. To consider and take appropriate action on the statement of the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1916, and all other business connected therewith.

2. To elect a board of directors to serve until the next annual meeting and with their successors until they have been elected and qualified.

3. To ratify upon proposed amendments to the Stockholders' By-Laws as follows: Amend Article IV by changing the date for the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article VI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article VII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article VIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article IX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article X by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XIV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XVI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XVII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XVIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XIX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXIV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXVI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXVII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXVIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXIX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXXI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXXII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXXIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXXIV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXXV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXXVI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXXVII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXXVIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XXXIX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XL by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XLI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XLII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XLIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XLIV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XLV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XLVI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XLVII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XLVIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article XLIX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article L by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LIV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LVI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LVII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LVIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LIX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXIV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXVI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXVII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXVIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXIX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXIV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXVI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXVII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXVIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXIX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXIV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXVI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXVII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXVIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXIX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXIV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXVI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXVII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXVIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXIX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXIV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXVI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXVII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXVIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXIX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXXI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXXII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXXIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXXIV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXXV by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXXVI by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXXVII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXXVIII by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXXIX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday in April of each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the Board"; and to amend Article LXXXXXXX by changing the date for the election of directors from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday